



## **Geochemical and biologic constraints on the Archaean atmosphere and climate – A possible solution to the faint early Sun paradox**

Rosing, Minik Thorleif; Brid, Dennis K.; Sleep, Norman H.; Bjerrum, Christian J.

*Publication date:*  
2010

*Document version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Document license:*  
[CC BY](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*  
Rosing, M. T., Brid, D. K., Sleep, N. H., & Bjerrum, C. J. (2010). *Geochemical and biologic constraints on the Archaean atmosphere and climate – A possible solution to the faint early Sun paradox*. Abstract from EGU General Assembly 2010, Vienna, Austria. <http://meetingorganizer.copernicus.org/EGU2010/EGU2010-15268.pdf>



## **Geochemical and biologic constraints on the Archaean atmosphere and climate – A possible solution to the faint early Sun paradox.**

Minik T. Rosing (1), Dennis K. Bird (2), Norman H. Sleep (3), and Christian J Bjerrum (1)

(1) Nordic Center for Earth Evolution, University of Copenhagen. Øster Voldgade 5-7, DK-1350, København K., Denmark.,  
(2) Dept. of Geological and Environmental Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, Ca. 94305, USA, (3) Dept. of Geophysics, Stanford University, Stanford, Ca. 94305, USA

There is ample geological evidence that Earth's climate resembled the present during the Archaean, despite a much lower solar luminosity. This was cast as a paradox by Sagan and Mullen in 1972. Several solutions to the paradox have been suggested, mostly focusing on adjustments of the radiative properties of Earth's atmosphere e.g. Kasting (1993), by increasing the mixing ratio of CO<sub>2</sub> and/or adding various other greenhouse gasses. We have used banded iron formation (BIF), which are chemical sediments precipitated out of the Archaean ocean to characterize the composition of the atmosphere. The stability relations of magnetite, which is ubiquitous in Archaean BIFs, preclude CO<sub>2</sub> mixing ratios much higher than the present atmospheric level. Likewise, magnetite stability is consistent with atmospheric H<sub>2</sub> controlled at the lower limit for H<sub>2</sub> metabolism by methanogenic phototrophic organisms.

In the absence of substantial compensation for the lower solar irradiance by greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere, we have examined the factors that controlled Earth's albedo. These are primarily the surface albedo of Earth and the abundance and properties of clouds. We have applied a model that takes into account the apparent growth of Earth continents (Collerson and Kamber 1999) and the absence of land vegetation during the Precambrian for the evolution of the surface albedo, and a model for the abundance and properties of clouds that takes into account the lower abundance of biogenic cloud condensation nuclei in a less productive prokaryotic world. The higher transparency of the atmosphere for short wave incoming solar radiation and the lower surface albedo on an early Earth dominated by oceans, provided sufficient compensation for the lower solar irradiance to allow the presence of liquid oceans, even at greenhouse gas concentrations broadly similar to the present day values.

We therefore suggest that the thermostasis during Earth geologic record, is not paradoxical, but is the combined effect of many factors, which are to a large part biologically controlled.

### **References**

- Collerson, K. D. and B. S. Kamber (1999). "Evolution of the continents and the atmosphere inferred from Th-U-Nb systematics of the depleted mantle." *Science* 283(5407): 1519-1522.  
Kasting, J. F. (1993). "Earth's Early Atmosphere." *Science* 259(5097): 920-926.  
Sagan, C. and G. Mullen (1972). "Earth and Mars - Evolution of Atmospheres and Surface Temperatures." *Science* 177(4043): 52-&.